Maryland H	Historica	Trust			
Maryland I	nventory	of Historic Pr	operties Form	Survey No. B-48	861
1. Name					
Historic	100 – 138	North Port Street			
and / common					
2. Location					
street & number	100 – 138 N	North Port Street			
city, town	Baltimore				
state & zip code	Maryland	21231	county		
Categorydistrict X building(s)structure site	ition	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisition	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment	museum park X private residence religious
4. Owner of	f Propert	in process being considered not applicable	X yes: restrictedyes: unrestrictedno	government industrial military	scientific transportation other:
name street & number				talant	
city, town			state & zi	p code telepl	ione
		Description timore City Land Records			liber
street & number		arence Mitchell Courthouse			folio
city, town Baltime	ore		State 1	Maryland	
6. Represen	tation in	Existing Histo	orical Surveys		
title					
date	roaards		federal state	e county	local
depository for survey i	records		state & zi	n code	

Maryland Historical Trust Aryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-4861

7. Description

Condition		Check One	Check One
excellent good _x fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered X altered	X original site moved: date of move:

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The west side of the 100 block of N. Port St. is developed with two different rows of two-story, two-bay wide late Italianate style brick houses with shed roofs, probably built in late 1880s. 100-122 N. Port St. now has a sheet metal cornice; 124-138 N. Port St. have wooden, scroll-sawn, bracketed cornices. Only two of the houses retain their original brick facades, which were originally painted; the rest have been covered with formstone.

100-122 N. Port St. is a row of twelve houses, two stories in height, 12' wide and occupy lots 75' deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are constructed in running bond and were always painted. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear of the house. Evidence suggests that the houses originally had late-Italianate-style cornices with three long scroll-sawn brackets supporting the crown molding, and connected to a lower molding strip. Today, however, the cornice consists solely of a sheet metal crown molding framed by two short end brackets, whose arched caps, decorated with rosettes, rise above the roofline. After the use of wood was outlawed for cornices in 1892, sheet metal became the predominant material used.

The door and window openings have segmentally arched brick lintels, with plain tympanums. The sills are brick All windows have 1/1 replacement sash, except for 100 N. Port, which has 6/6 replacement sash. Doorways have single-light transoms, but no original doors survive. The houses sit on fairly low basements lit by a single-light sash. Each front door is reached by two or three concrete or brick steps.

Although only 12' wide, 100 N. Port St. was always intended as a combination storefront/residence and most of the features of its original storefront survive. The shop front occupies the entire first floor, with the door placed in the center, between two shop front windows, which are now boarded over. The door is the original one, with its two narrow vertical upper panels, with arched tops, and two lower rectangular panels. The storefront cornice is wooden, of the late-Italianate style, with a deeply projecting crown molding supported by four long scroll-sawn brackets, decorated with grooves and turnings. The frieze panel is decorated with butterfly-like shapes, executed with a jig saw.

124-138 N. Port St. is a row of eight late Italianate-style houses with wooden cornices. The houses are two stories in height, 12' and 12'6" wide and occupy lots 62' deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are constructed in running bond and were originally painted. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear corner of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a continuous wooden cornice consisting of a crown molding supported by three long scroll-sawn brackets decorated with grooves, connected by a lower molding strip (now gone), and ending with a distinct scroll pattern. The frieze panel, which also serves as ventilation for the attic, is decorated with a double row of scallop shapes, created with a jig saw.

The tall, narrow window and door openings have segmentally arched brick lintels and plain tympanums, with brick sills. One set of original 2/2 sash survive, but most windows are filled with 1/1 replacement sash. Doorways have single-light transoms, most of which are covered with aluminum siding. The houses sit on high basements, lit by a double-light sash. Each house is reached by four brick, concrete, or marble steps.

132 N. Port has had its façade rebuilt, with resultant changes to the door and window openings. The cornice is now stepped brick, a form popular in the 1920s and 1930s. 134-138 N. Port have had their entire cornice area replaced with the formstone covering put on in the 1950s or 1960s.

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8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify		
prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899 1900	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	X community planningconservationeconomicseducationengineeringexplorationindustryinvention	landscape architecturelawliteraturemilitarymusicphilosophypolitics/government	religion science sculpture X social/ humanitarian theatre transportation other: specify
Specific dates c. 1	1888	1	Builder/Architect	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of late-Italianate-style houses is significant in that it represents the level of architectural stylishness achieved by many builders of small street houses in the late nineteenth century. The houses were built according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period 1870 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and northeast of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell for \$1,200 to \$1,500; small street houses for \$700 - \$900.

The land originally belonged to the Patterson family as part of their 18th century estate, which also included the land given by the family to the city for Patterson Park. In the 1870s and 1880s the Patterson heirs began developing this block by leasing parcels to various builders who constructed modestly-scaled and priced housing for the mainly German immigrant families who were settling near the port-related fledgling industries of Canton. Most of the houses sold to mainly German-American semi-skilled tradesmen and laborers employed in nearby factories, who received mortgages from a variety of local building and loans, many of them sponsored by the German community.

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Survey No. B-4861

9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

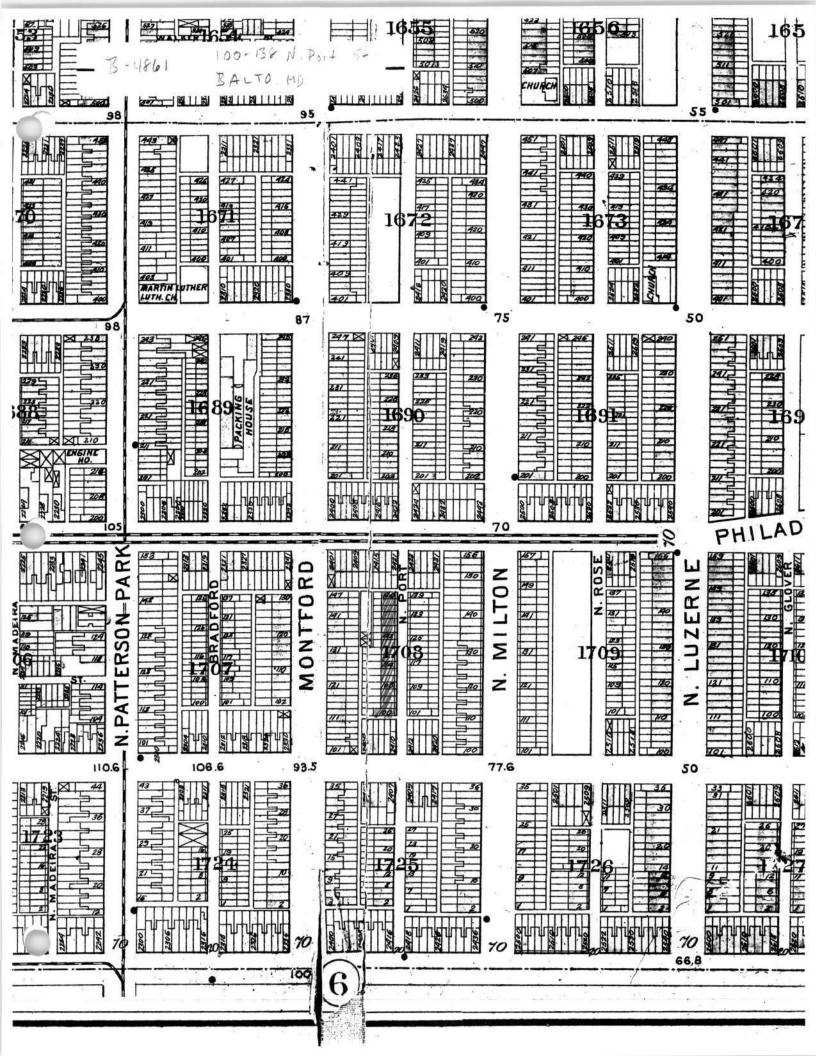
11. Form Prepared by

me / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward	
ganization The Alley House Project	date
street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.	telephone
city, town Baltimore	state & zip code Maryland 21204

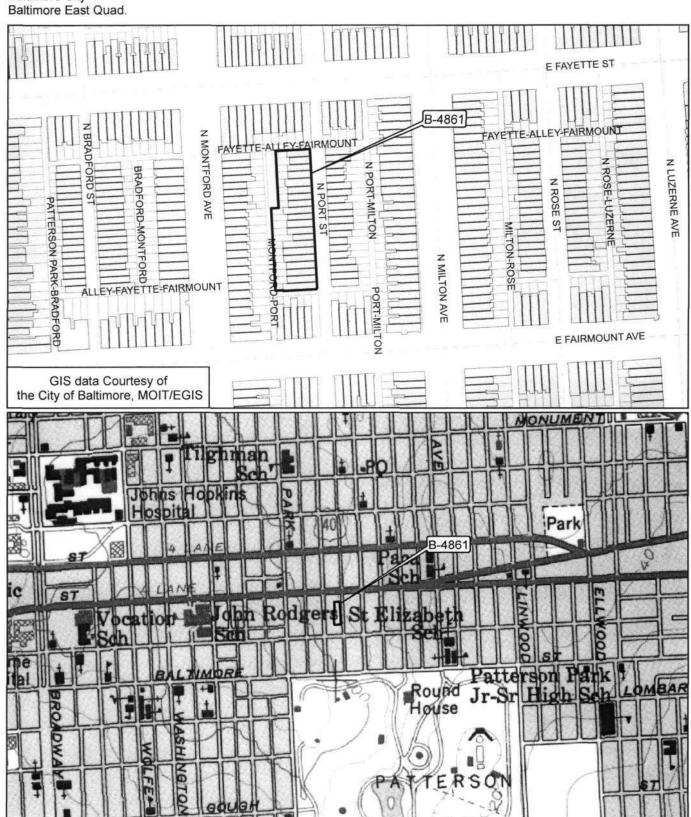
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Mary Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property righ

Return to: DHCP/DHCD Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032-2023



B-4861 100-138 N. Port Street Block 1708, Lots 081-100 Baltimore City Baltimore East Quad





100-120 N. Part 8-4861 100-138 N. Dort St.

BALTO. MD

C. Belform

12/97



100 N. Port B-4f61 100 N. Port St. BALTO. HD C. Relfaire 12/97 2/4



127-138 N. Pat 3-4861 100-138 N. Port St.

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Elisian 3211 3/4 32



128 IV. Port

B-4841 128 M. Port St BALTO, MD

C. Belfoure 12/47

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